# THE REBELLION.

# Important News from Kentucky.

The Naval Expedition Against Columbus.

Prolonged Heavy Firing Heard on the River.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

Quiet Restored in the Union Camp.

No Immediate Prospect of an Engagement with the Enemy.

Additional Particulars of the Fighting at Gauley Bridge.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Reported Capture of the Privazeer Sumter,

&c., OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION. No intelligence whatever has been received at the Kavy Department to-day from the naval expedition. The latest tidings received were only up to Saturday evening Nothing is known here of the movements of the fleet

since that time.

AFFAIRS ALONG THE LINES. There have been no important events on the Virginia nide of the river for some time past.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC. The United States steamer Yankee, Lieutenaut Com-anding Fastman, came up to the Navy Yard at noon today. On passing the flagship flarriet Lane, midway be-(ween here and Alexandric, a boat was sent alongside for betructions. Captain fastman was ordered to leave the Yankee at the yard for necessary repairs, but to return himself to the anchorage off Indian Head in the first boat to-morrow—a striking proof of the value of his ser.
vices. The tiller chains of the Yankee broke a few days age, and she has had to be steered by means of a rope. She has never been repaired since she left New York,

Everything is quiet down the river. There has been o more firing from either side.

The Harriet Lane remains in Quarantine, with the Pow

hatan alongside of her. The smallpox is not on the in-The movements of the rebels on the Lower Potoma are apparently mysterious. Ten days ago they were busily engaged increasing their forces in the vicinity of Shipping Point and Evansport. For the last few days they have been remarkably quiet in that locality. Not a gun has been fired from their batteries.

Their blockade of the Potomac is not so complete as their batteries would render it as vessels are nightly unning the gauntlet of their gans with impunity. An other schooner ran down the river last night.

The rebel steamer George Page and the two captured schooners are still in Quantico creek.

Colonel Cowdin, of the First Massachusetts regiment, commanding the Second brigade in General Hocker's division, made a reconnoissance yesterday along the shore latest indications are that the rehels have withdrawn some of their troops from the neighborhood of Shipping Point. The lesser number of their camp fires, together with other evidences, would seem to show that there has been a recent dimmut, m of their forces. It may be nowever, that they are only playing possum.

In the meantime, great activity prevails among our roops, and preparations are believed to be in progress which will drive the rebels from their present por and speedily restore the unobstructed pavigation of the

The election in the lower counties of Maryland passed of with unusual quietness.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' ARMY. The War Department has received no information from

General Rosecrans' column to-day.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL FREMONT. no foundation for the rumor of the suspens of the order removing General Fremont. Several mem bers of his staff have arrived here. They are attempting to play the bluff game that was commenced in Missour when the question of Frement's removal was first agi-tated, but they may find that the government holds the biggest hand. Their imprudent menaces of the conse energes of the removal of Fremont may induce the offer

THE ABMY. An order has been prepared officially informing the army of the retiracy of Lieutenant General Scott, and embodying the letter in which he states his reasons for

The indications are that Gen. Buel will be assigned the command of the Department of the Cumberland, to relieve Gen. Sherman, who will probably return to the

Gen. Halleck has not as yet been assigned to a posithoroughly acquainted with the general plans of the acting with a view to the good government and efficiency

transfers entirely agreeable to those directly concerned Gen. Mitchell, who recently tendered his resignation, has arrived in Washington.

Major Doubleday, one of the heroes of Fort Samter,

has been assigned to duty as assistant to Brigalier General Parry, chief of artillery, and will have special charge f the armament of the fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

A grand soirce dansants is given to-night by the officers of the Sixth United States cavalry, at their quarters, east of the Capitol. No pains nor expense have been spared to make it an elegant and recherche affair. It is to be graced by the presence of beauty, fashion and chival-ry, and a crowd of military and civil distingues. Through indefatigable exertions of Colonel Emory and the other regimental and staff officers, this regiment, recently raised and composed exclusively of reof discipline and drill as to rival the older ones in that branch of the service, and promises to become the crack regiment. It was the first of the new regiments on duty in the field. The efficers are chiefly

these who won high reputation in the old regular army. REVIEW OF GEN. BUELL'S DIVISION. A review by General McClellan of General Buell's divi sion is announced for to-morrow.

RECOVERY OF THE BODIES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS Eighteen more bodies of soldiers drowned at Ball's uffa were recovered from the river yesterday, between the Chain Bridge and Long Bridge.

NEW MILITARY BALLOONS. Professor Lowe has completed his contract for five bal-leons, to be used for observatory purposes,

The division of General Blenker now hold the Colum turnpike from Long Bridge to Mason's Hill, their pickets

extending beyond Annandale, six miles above Bailey's cept an occasional scouting party, for the last two weeks THE GERMAN DIVISION AND GENERAL SCOTT. The following is General Blenker's letter to Lieutenan

The following is General Blenker's letter to Lieutenant General Scott:—

To His Executiner Winfield States.—

She—Arriving at Washington with my regiment in the most of May, and being inspected by you and your staff, you uttered to nie the most faitering words.—

Colonel, your regiment is the finest of all I saw parade through Washington."

These encouraging words acted upon me, upon my officers, upon my mer, like the spur of a good rider upon a good horse. I went ahead, proud of the expression of the satisfaction of a man who is the greatest military leader on this continent. My regiment graw to a brigad, my brigade to a division, which, I hope, will be in the vanguard for attack quite as brave as my brigade was in the rear gened.

Strangers on this continent—although loving our adopted country like our old fatherland we left behind on the other side of the ocean—your kind regards and the expressions of your high satisfaction gave us confidence, not only in the military leader who commanded us, but confidence in ourselves, the want of which very often shakes the go ahead spirit of men who feel themselves foreigners on the soil where they have to act. I am, therefore, obliged, deeply obliged, to express to you the highest praise and chanks in my name, in the name of my officers and sodders.

We will keep your words and your memory in the shakes of the proper propers of the part of the point of the propers of the propers of the part of the propers of the part of the part

praise and marks in my name, in the banker of the partial solders.

We will keep your words and your memory in the shrine of our hearts—and, hoping that you will live long enough to see the triumph of justice ever sneaking, ambitious rebellion against the best constitution ever framed for manifind—we hope also, and will do our best under the egids of our new gallant commander—Major General McClellan—to justify the flattering words expressed by you, and to show to our American brethren in the Union that the spirit of Steuben and Dekalb is not yet dead, and that the German division will do its duty, to pay by good deeds and blood what we owe to our adopted fatherland. I am, General, your most obelient and respectful servant,

L. ELENKER, Brigadier General Commanding Division WARNING TO RECRUITING OFFICERS AND RECRUITS Charges having been preferred against officers and others belonging to different regiments for inducing or persuading soldiers to desert one regiment for the purof war, the Adjutant General has directed a letter upon the subject to be addressed to an officer who has been engaged in this practice. It is intended to serve as a guide to others. The following is the substance of the

For a soldier to colust in any regiment, troop or company, without a regular discharge from his proper regiment, troop or company, is desertion, punishable with death in time of way. To induce or persuade him to such desertion, or even to advise him to it, is also punishable with death. For fitting to confine or deliver up such deserter, a commissioned officer is to be cashiered.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST ARMY PAYMASTERS. the privilege of attending at the pay table, and having their claims against soldlers reserved out of their pay. The charges will be investigated.

THE POURTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT. Among the many efficient regiments of volunteers in the army of the Pot mac, the Connecticut Fourth deserves especial mention. This is one of the regiments which metinied at the expiration of three months after enlistment, and when Colonel Tyler took command, some six or eight weeks ago, were in a state of great demoralization. They now exhibit a degree of good discipline, prompiness and precision of drill hardly excelled by

CAPTURE OF A RESPL SURGEON. A reconneitering party from General Smith's division yesterday, when near Vienna, arrested Dr. Heniker, a surgeon in the rebel army. He will be brought to

CHANGE OF NAMES OF WAR VESSELS.

To avoid confusion in the nomenclature of our naval vessels, the names of two of the steamers composing the upper division of the Potomac flotilia have been changed, as there are two others in the service elsewhere bearing the same names. The Powhatan will therefore be known hereafter as the King Philip, and the Mount Vernon as the Mount Washington,

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD. Secretary Seward returned to Washington last night.

ELECTION DISTURBANCE IN MARYLAND. During the State election yesterday at some of the precincts in Southern Maryland, the supporters of the dis-union ticket attempted to seize the polls and exclude Union voters. The Union men radiod. Several desperate rencontres ensued. In all the instances reported the Unionists repulsed their bridge-burning and ballot-box stuffing opponents, and maintained their right to exerelea the elective franchise

DEATH OF PAYMASTER WOOLBRIDGE OF THE NAVY. vision, made a reconnoissance yesterday along the shore
of the Potemac from Eudd's Ferry to Sandy Point. The
death of Paymaster Henry R. Woolbridge, United States inwall, on the 25th ult.

OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL ADVICES FROM EUROPE. derstood to be eminently satisfactory. Official despatches reports already published in the newspapers. Unofficial exammunications from leyal citizens of the United States, residing in Paris and London, say that in France Prince Napoleon has cast off all reserve, and declared that the insurrection cannot prevail, and other letters say that

Count Piper, the new Minister Resident from Sweden and Norway, had his first audience of the Secretary of State to-day at the department. It is officially communicated to the government that the selection of Count Piper, identified with the glorious history of his country in the period of Charles XII. of Sweden, is designed as a special mark of respect and good will on the likely that the government of the United States will make ome suitable recognition of this action on the part of

THE NEW GRANADIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION. The New Granadian Commission is holding daily ser-sions preparatory to entering upon the investigation of

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT. William Meran, of Philadelphia, has been appointed

Consul at Bayonue, France.

EXPEDITING RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH WASH-INGTON.

The Government Rairond Department has been in regulation for some time with the several railroad companies between Washington, New York, Boston and Buffalo for a more expeditious arrangement of trains, by which communication with different parts of the North will be more frequent. The arrangements are nearly completed, awaiting only the final action of a convention to be held in Philadelphia on Monday next.

The Post Office Department will be represented by Assistant Postmaster General McClellan, and the War Department by Thomas H. Canfield, Assistant General Mana ger of Railroads for the government.

Captain Morie; the General Manager, has been com-pelled, en account of ill health, to ask leave of absence for a few days, during which time Mr. Canfield will dis-charge the duties of that office.

## NEWS FROM GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE REBEL POSTS-RISE IN THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Washington, Nov. 7, 1861.
A letter received to-night from Darnestown says the test reliable information from the Virginia side of the strongly reinfercing their posts and fortifications at and fearing a simultaneous advance of General Kelley, from the direction of Romney, and of Gelenel Geary from

Some persons estimate the number of rebels at Winchester as high as fifteen thousand, while it is known that their forces at the river posts are being increased daily. Recently they have resumed firing on our pickets, but this mode of warfare has not yet proved

ry sanguisary nor successful to the assailants. The letter further says that during yesterday the Potomac river rese so high as to compel our pickets to for. danger of either of the contending armies crossing in

## IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI

partment of the West-His First Order to the Army-Quiet Restored Among the Troops-Retreat of the Rebels from Wilson's Creek-No Immediate Prospect of a Battle.

SPRINGERED, Mo., Nov. 4, 1861. It would be impossible to exaggerate the gloom which bervaded our camps yesterday, and nothing but General nto general mutiny. His quarters were througed with iclination to resign. The Germans were there en masse, ter's assuming the command. As the enemy were intrench ing themselves on Wilson's creek, and nothing was heard of Hunter, in accordance with their most earnest entreaties, General Fremont finally promised, just at dark, that he would lead the army to attack them this morning, if General Hunter did not arrive.

I never saw anything at all approaching the excitement

which this announcement created.

It caused immense cheering around the headquarters, which apread in all directions, from camp to camp, and there was almost uninterrupted cheering, growing more and further from the advanced portion of the army. For

at daylight, and the all pervading disappointment was changed into universal joy. Our army under that inspiration would have whipped a hundred thousand men; but at ten o'clock General Hunter, the new commander of the Western department, arrived.

General Hunter spent an hour and a balf with General Fremont, who gave him his plans of battle.

General Hunter then assumed the command of the army, and General Fremont left for St. Louis, via Tipton, If we have a fight before the army recovers from its

last and cruel disappointment, we fear greatly for the re-suit, but hope for the best. General Pope is here with his entire division. General Hunter's division will be here to night, when

All of General Fremont's staff left, with him with the exception of Colonels Levejoy, Schenck and Hadson. The following is General Hunter's order upon assuming

Command of the army.—

ORDER NO. 1.

READQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINSORIED, Mo., NOV. 4, 1861.

The command of this department, having been reliaquished by Major General John C. Frement, is assumed by the undersigned.

Officers commanding divisions, together with their brigade commanding, are requested to report immediately at these headquarters.

Major General Commanding.

St. LOTE Mo. No. 7, 1861.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861. A letter from an officer of high rank in Springfield, dated the 6th, says the army was quiet and in good spirits, that there was no enemy near, and General Hunter had no expectation of a battle at present.

A despatch from General Frement, dated "In camp near Quincy, Mo., Nov. 6," says that he will be in St. Louis on Friday, accompanied by feur hundred and eight men.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS FROM WILSON'S CREEK.

ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861. Captain Stevens, who left Springfield on Tuesday morning, has reached here, and reports that Tuesday morning our pickets were to be extended beyond the old battle ground at Wilson's creek, the advance guard of the enemy having retreated from that position. Their advance guard at that point numbered seven thousand five hom-

of Springfield and our lines were strictly granded, no person being illowed to pass west or southwest. IMPORTANT CAPTURES IN MISSOURI.

Rotta, Mc., Nov. 7, 1861. The following is correspondence to the St. Louis

few days since m quest of ex-Judge Freeman's band of maranding rebels, took possession of Houston, Texas county, on the 4th, and captured a large amount of rebel property and several prominent se-cessionists, including some officers of the rebel army. A large mail for the rebel army was also captured, containing information of the position of the entire rebel force in

Captain Wood, with his rangers, has gone forward to stationed there.

CAPTURE OF UNION TROOPS BY THE RECELS.

KANSAS CHY, Nov. 6, 1861 One hundred and twenty Union troops, under Capla a Schields, were captured by the enemy near Little Senta Fe, Mo., this morning. The Union troops were on their way to join General Frement's column. The reported orce of the memy was 500 men.

GENERAL FREMONT'S SUCCESSOR. General Hunter, the reported successor of General Fre-nont, is about sixty years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1822, the twenty-fifth in rank in a class numberng forty, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in jufan try. Having risen to a first lieutenantey, he was in 1836 male Captain of cavalry, but shortly after resigned. In 1842 he rejoined the army as Paymaster, in which position, with the rank of Major, the present administration

found him. He accompanied Mr. Lincoln from Spring-field, on his tour to Washington, as far as Buffalo, whereowing to the pressure of the crowd, he suffered a dislocation of the collar hone. Shortly after he was made Colo emanded a leading division at the battle of Bull run but was wounded early in the day.

# IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Roscerans and Floyd at Ganley Bridge. CINCINNATI, Nov. 7, 1861. The Commercial has advices from Gen. Resecrate' army

The Commercial me advices from Gen, Resecrane' army up to eight o'clock on Tuesday magning.

The rebel batteries commanded from the west side of the river the read on the east side, used by Gen. Rosecrans' supply trains from the Kanawha Falis (which is a ile and a half below the junction of the Gauley and New rivers) to Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters at Tomp. The supply trains of our army, therefore, have been dis

continued during the day and are run only at night. The robels had three batteries, of two guns each, oppo ite Tompkins' farm, one opposite to the mouth of Gauley and one opposite the Kanawha Fails, the latter being the most dangerous. Their firing was sharp on Monday mornng, but very slow in the afternoon, and it is supposed

Our artillery replied, and silenced the battery opposite Two of our men and several horses were wounded by shells on Monday evening.

Nothing definite is known of the strength of the robels,

but their operations indicate desperation or great confi-

alles below Gauley, and it is believed it crossed that point for transportation across the river. The troops were ordered to prepare four days' rations, and be Gen. Resecrans had just received a battery of ten Par-

rot ten-pounders. The troops were confident that they could cross the river and bag the enemy; but some expressed fears that

The elevation opposite the mouth of the Gauley is known as Cotton Hill, and is considerably higher than the ground

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY AFFAIRS. HARRISBURG, Nov. 7, 1861. Colonel Luleane, of the Pennsylvania N.W. Sweeney, of ment, has been supermaind well & Co., of Philadelphia,

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrival of the Rebel Steamer Theodor at Savannah-The Presidential Election-Reported Capture of the Privateer Sumter-Prizes Reported Carried Into Charleston, &c., &c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7, 1861. Late Southern papers received here state that the iteamer Theodora had arrived at Sayannah with a valuable carge of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur an The Theodora brought ex-Minister Meade from Brazil,

and Captain S. J. Short, of the British navy, who has tendered his services to the rebel government. The privateer Sumter is said to have been captured to the lerward of Barbadoes. An armed robel steamer has brought into Charleston

the brigo Betsey Ann Wells, of Maine, Michael, and Ten nessee and six others. A South Carolinian who arrived from Europe report the feeling in England and France warming up in favor of

Colonel Tiighman has been appointed a rebel Brigadier General, and supersedes General Alcorn in command at

Secretary of War. He was Atterney General.

The vote for President and Vice President of the Confederate States on the 6th was expected to be small, and was thought that Davis and Stephens would encounte

but little opposition. thip. He and A. S. Johnston were at Bowling Green on

Zollicoffer has fallen back to Camberland Gap and to Wigfall has been made a Brigadier General, and Hon Mr. Becham Major General.

The rebels stated in Richmond that 516 vessels have run the Southern blockade since the 15th of May. The Little Reck (Ark.) Gasette says that Solon Borland on appointed a Brigadier General.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS,

ANOTHER SEIGHISH AT THE PASSES—THE ENEMY

AGAIN DRIVEN OUT.

[From the New Orleans Pleayune, Oct. 18.]

Four Jackson, Cast. Gwarthiney, going
towards Southwest Pass, met two United States steamers,
one supposed to be a new gumbout, and the other the
South Carelina. At the head of the Passes they stopped,
meeting the lay, and opened upon us with their long
range gens. The shot foil thickly around our steamers,
the lay returning the fire. Those of the Jacks u not being
range to the reach the chemy, she retired. The try continued
the fire until the enemy is restricted. The try continued
town the Southwest Pass, the lay following to watch
their movements. One shell of the lay, during the engagement, burst under the bow of the large steamer, and
another under that of the small one. The lay returned
and another of at the head of the Passes.

WINTER CLOTUING FOR LOUISTANA VOLUNTEERS.

WINTER CLOTHING FOR LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS. WINTER CLOTHING FOR LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Lanier, who was appointed to go to Virginia for the purpose of ascertaining the cendrides of the Louisiana volunteers in regard to supplies of necessary clothing, and their requirements is view of the advancing winter season, has returned from his mission. \* A among their most precising wants are evercease, an article of prime necessity in incidence weather; also warm coasts and pents. It is found very difficult for the authorities to provide a sufficient countity of overceast for the army-almost an impossibility. In this emergency Mr. Lunter suggests that contributions of second hand overcoats audients that contributions of second hand overcoats and pants adapted to the season.

COUNTERMANDED.

The Peninsular reinforcements ordered to General Ma-pruder have been countermanded, it being now known that the naval expedition is destined for the Carolina

we leave, says the Richard Examiner, that the loan of \$10,000,000, which the government is now negotiating through the banks, is infinitely only for parious of temperary convenience, on account of the previous insufficient issue of Terminy Index. The bank issues board the government will be replaced to there in Terminy notes, as soon as they are previous. About air total as and a half of this temporary lead, have savingly been taken.

The Charlesten W come of the Mark of the the following:—Our private of a first of the Mark of the Mark

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. PROTESTANT EFISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The name of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the South has been settled upon by the Convention new in session at Columbia, S. C. It is the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States." This was proposed by Bishop Elilott, of Georgia.

posed by Bishop Hilott, of Georgia.

From the annual report of the Comptrollar General of the Sixte of Georgia, we learn that she has now in the field thirty-four full regiments (some more than full) and four partially filled regiments, together with three hattalians, and other independent compunies in Virginia and Gorgia, amounting in all to about forty regiments in the Confederate government service. And besides this, three regiments new in the Elate service are to be increased at except the sixty regiments for the defence of her soa coast.

regiments new in the State rervice are to be increased at error to six regiments for the defence of her sea coast.

The Richmond Entantary of the 14th ult. says that among the stores ree ived at Richmond hundreds of bales of blockets, Ediché rifles, ammention, a few imported ennous, beas and barrels of provisions, &c., were being landed yesterday from the Petersburg cars. The blankets and some of the other articles were not made in the confederary.

The same in or says:—It was ramoued on the street her night that Lord Lyons and waite had left the federal capital, and were stooping in Battimore, and that Lord Lyons and requested his government to recall him. This action on the part of Lord Lyons is owing, it is said, to the fact that the Lacoh government has recreately detained one impresoned Lord Lyons because of despatches.

A Bichmend currey ordent of the Ptotagna is tired of delay and pauts for battle. Wigfall, "with his gallant Texans," left for Manasass, and the correspondent thought the battle would come at last, but it didn't. He deployes the facis that "Old Abe's Scotch cap and military coad still hang on their pers in the bast floom," and "Maryland, with its fall poppies topped, has coased to struggle with her case destiny. "He is heavy on speculatory, and a-parchends high prices if their machinations for overreaching the people be not checked. As yet prices of provisions are quite reasonable. For instance, this same correspondent quattees caddlers' shoes at \$10 a pair, basen at thirty cents per pound, lard at twenty-eight cents, crushed sugar thirty outs, caffee sugar twenty cents, cents, classe and gents, caffee sugar twenty cents, cents, classe and gents and gent the sage and.

WHISKEY SCARCE—ICE VERY SCARCE.

WHISKEY SCARCE-ICE VERY SCARCE.

THE BEREL GENERAL LEE.

A late number of the Richmond Examiner, speculating upon the charces of dislodging Reservans from Western Virginia, vectores to suppose the case of "Lee in front, pressing on laim, we will assume, with due energy." This is a very rignificant fling at General Lee, such as is often mut in the rebel papers. In fact, there is hardly an officer who has deserted our colors that has seen such pain and immediate reason to regret his treachery as Lee. In our army he was a favorite in high quarters, regarded as a promising officer, and had a career of distletion open before him. He betthe allegiance, however, was received with open arms by the rebels, regreated by royalists, and has since received "more keeks than had pensee." His mansion at Arlington has been the headquarters for our generals for months, and his property must have suffered not a little. He has been unable to keep his place with Beauregard and Johnston, was sent out in Western Virginia to fight Rosecrans, for whom half a dozen like him would be no match, and is now generally condemned by the robels as incapable. The Richmond Examiner, abore quoted from, notices him as follows:—We look forward to the rescue of Western Virginia with great anxiety and an intense desire. It gails us to the quick that the enemy should be able to maintain himself there a he has done. If claborate proclamations, the study hard bear a used up man. But while our this, would have been a used up man. But while our THE RESEL GENERAL LEE. himself there a be has done. If elaborate proclamations, West Point science and consummate engineering had been the tactics for the Alleghanies, doubtless Researans, ere this, would hee been a used up man. But while our General was filing timber and marching colomns, with great pump, fit no juripose than to take a good look at the enemy's perions, Rosecrans was using his logs, and striking a clow there, according to all the rules of science, we had no rightio expect victory."

Thus rapidly loss treachery sometimes meet its re-

Thus rapidly loss treachery sometimes meet its reward.

[Depatch to the Charleston Courier.]

FABRAX CORT HOVEK, Oct. 13, 1861.

One of our oldiers, just occaped from Washington, brings the intelgence that General McDellan hasan army of 120,000 intarty, 10,000 cavalry, and 120 hatteries. He is waiting to dill the inter two arms of the service. A general attack not anticipated until the middle of November. His play is to advance in three columns, a mile at attane, and tortify as he proceeds. Several tons of bales soaked i turpeptine have been provided, with which the trops intend burning file woods after the leaves have falm; their object being first to make out our magked baleries; second, to illuminate in cose of a piebe strack. Fort Elisworth and other fortifications have been mind. The commanders of the United States forces on this ide of the Petuma are Generals Franklin and Kearny. The force on the Virginia side leads than 70,000. Vachington is strengly fortified in the rear

THE LOYALISTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Sympathetic Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

BITTER PERSECUTIONS OF THE REBELS.

Interesting Statement of Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Conway.

SPEECHES OF EMINENT CITIZENS,

A large, influential and highly enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of New York was held at the Cooper Institute, in this city, last evening for the purpose of considering the case of the suffering levalists of North Carolina, who, for their love of the Union and devotion to the country's cause, have seen exposed to the most flendish persecution at the hands of the rebels of that State, now in arms against the authority of the federal government. The purpose of the meeting was also to hear the statements of two elergymen-the Rev. M. N. Taylor and Chaplain T. M. Con-Wool and the loyal citizens of the coast of North Carolina to give a fair statement of the privations and sufferings which these people have endured. The large hall of the Cooper Institute was as crowded as it could be, and the platferm was just as full of the mest

be, and the platferm was just as full of the mest respectable and influential of our citizens of both reves. In fact the gathering of halies in such numbers was very choering for the cause.

The meeting was called to order in the casal form, and Pelatiah Perit, Feq., President of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, presented the Hon. George Esincroft, who presided over the meeting.

On opening the proceedings the Chambers briefly stated the object of their coming together, and after invoking the attention of every one to the statements which the two clergymen would make, presented the Rev. M. N. Taylor.

On opening the processings the Charman brieny stated the object of their coming together, and after invoking the attention of every one to the statements which the two clergymen would make, presented the Rev. M. N. Taylor.

The revereed gentleman made a brief exposition of the facts of the case. He showed that the men and women for whom the rympathy of the people of New York was now invoked were as true and as loyal to the Union as any men or women in any part of the broad States that layed and acknowledged the supermacy of the national flag, and that for this very cause they had been exposed to the most terrible persecution which revenge and vanderiveness could invent. They were principally dishermen on the coasts of the State, who had been ent offrom the main land, where they usually obtained their supplies of salt and corn, and with their wives and children they were now exposed to very severe suffering. He had labored among them as their paster for a long time, and was glad to be able to testify to the manner in which they had borne with the tyramy evinced towards them, always maintaining, in their worst sufferings, the same love and devotion to their unified country as they always had. They were now sadly in need of neestaince, and it was with full confidence of the sympathy of their brethers in New York that he now appeared before them to ask for aid in their hour of necessity.

The few Mr. Coxway, who is well known in this city as mindefatigable and realoust minister, was the next to portary the sofferings of the loyalists of the North Carolina coast. He abundantly proved that the people were true to the Union, and argued that if they had not been so they would not have retreated with the Twentich Indiana regiment when they had the opportunity of doing so, but would have gene off with the rebels. But no, their bearts were with the right cause, and the me, and even the women, with scarcely anything like cischning with rang upon their backs and suffring from every kind of want, followed with the regiment f

santation, and he would therefore request the Secretary to read them.

The Secretary then read as follows:—
Whereas, we have listened with great interest to the statements made by the Rev. M. N. Taylor and Chaplain T. M. Caway, sent to our city by Major General Weel, and by the loyal citizens of the coast of North Carolina, to inform was to the trials and sufferings of the inhabitants of that State who have remained true to the Union, and who, through their devotion to our government, have been reduced to great want and distress, therefore, Resolved, That we sympathize most warmly and sincerely with all our loyal fellow citizers through the Southern Sintes, who, averawed and crushed by armed robels and traitors are true to the old flag, and anxious to proclaim their allegiance to it. (Loud appliance)

cerely with all our loyal fellow citners through the Southern Sintes, who, averawed and crushed by armed robels and traitors are true to the old flag, and abslow to proclaim their allegiance to it. (Loud applause.)

Resolved, that we especially effer our kind sympathy and traternal affection to those loyal inhabitants of North Carolina, who, dourived of their usual means of support by rebel forces, are reduced to great distress and suffering; that we hereby ple igo ourselves to send them at ence such necessary resistance in food and clothing as they may need. (Applause.)

Resolved, that to carry out this object we hereby appoint a "Crumittee of Relief," who shall collect from the city, and elsewhiere, as chi unda as may be necessary for the purchase of food and surplies, and to forward and distribute the same in the most judicious manner.

Mr. Bryskr said he was there that night to say a few words in support of the resolutions. He congratulated the meetin; that they were assembled that night on such a merciful mission. He deplored war as a great calamity, and civil war especially as a greater calamity still. But out of its miseries might arise a thom-and mercies. If we used our opportunities and our privileges aright, we will come out of the struggle a better and a more worthy nation than before—more worthy of the smiles of Heaven and the gloring institutions under which we live. (Applause.) The suffering men of North Carolina, who suffer because of their joyalty, are working out the same problem as ourselves, and are entitled to every support and aid that we can give them. They are represented as an upright and laborious set of men. They belong to the great deep, but they have not copied its turbulence in their lives. They are our brittern in the great cause of the Union; in North Carolina than here in New York. Here a man may be a friend and yet be a coward and a smeak; there he must be a marryr and a here; and we must give them. They are represented as an upright and laborious set of men. They belong to the

work them under the hash of the slave marter, along with his negroes. (Applause.) He cordially supported the cause.

The Charkman announced that General Anderson would have been with the meeting but for the strict injunction of his physician to the contrary. Nevertheless, his was a name that could only be mentioned with honor. (Loud applause and three rousing cheers for General Anderson.) We know that by his fore-sight he took Fort Sumter, and if he had been properly supported he would have kept it to this day. But he had orders not to prevent the enemy from erecting batteries, which were every day springing up around him, and by his military knowledge and mathematical science, he knew that the day was at hand when he could held the fort no longer. Another military officer was to have been here to-night, but he is unfortunately so weak that he could not bear the excitement of meeting such has about the rising of the whole authence, with three clears for General Scott)—whose patrictism was a coat of mail without a crevice through which one weapon of secession could genetrate. If he were here to hear the shout of applause with which you have greeted his name, it would be the best remedy for his restoration to health. Our purpose how is to prove to the world that the cause of truth, and justice, and right is also the cause of strength. We have now a large army in the field. We have given the President everything, and more than he has asked, and now we say to him preserve the Union, and if he does not the fault will le with him—(loud cheers)—and with his advisers. (Cheers.) But if the President be in doubt as to the whole nature of his duty, let him hear the words of one of his predecessors. When mullifection raised its head in South Carolina against the come of the fault will he to the fault will he with him—(loud cheers)—and with his advisers. (Cheers.) But if the President be in doubt as to the whole nature of his duty, let him hear the words of one of his predecessors. When mullifection raised its head in South

it to Livingstone, he accompanied it with these words, written with his own hands. The copy he (the speaker) now read from was from the original letter, for the authenticity of which he vouched:

Dear Sra—I submit the basis and conclusion of the proclamation for your amendment and revision. Let it receive your best effort of language to strike at the heart and to speek to the fedings of my deluded country men of South Carolina. The Union must be preserved, without blood, if this be possible; but it must be preserved at all hazards and at any price. Yours, with high regard.

ANDIEM JACKSON.

Pec. 4, 1832—11 o'clock P. M. (Loud cheering.) Now, can any new phantom tear us from the spiral of the Union? If slavery and the Union be incompatible, listen to the words of Andrew Jackson that come to us from the tenth, "the Union must at all hazards be preserved." (Loud cheering.) The not a part of our duty to keep peace in the rebel camps, nor is it the part of manhood and of hotor to reterm Inglitives flying from oppression. At least the sealed will not expect such conduct from the officers who serve in their armies. Mr. Bancroft went on at some length to vinicate the Union cause, and shall that it fell to his lot to introduce to the hadden cone who had bared he breath to the front of the battle and had borne the baptism of blood and fire. Yes, General Burnside (deatening and vociterous applanse, and cheers for Burnside)—yes, so forward, but as you pass Mount Vernon, let your men trend lightly that they shall not wake our here from his sleep to commere Virginia now with the Virginia that has been. It may yet fall to your let to plant the banner we love on the highest towers of Sunter dout cheers), and to unfarl it from the public square of Richmond. (Applanse.)

General Burnside decasion to speak in high terms of praise of General McClellan, when he said he had known as boy and man for years. They had been students together, and had lived under the same roof, they had been solders and citeens from the carliest years, an

New York would render speedy and effective assistance. He took occasion to speak in high terms of praise of General McCellan, when he said he had known as boy and man for years. They had been students together, and had lived under the same roof. They had been solders and citizens from the carliest years, and he would bear this testimony, that if there was one moble and conscientious being on earth it was General McCellan. (Loud applause.) He has no feeling of ambition beyond the success of his country and the crushing out of robellion. (Applause.) And there was one thing beside. He has the most sagacious head and the clearest military capacity in the United States. (Loud applause.) The Rev. Dr. Hydrocest was the next speaker, and made a very brilliant address. He beam by receiting the historical incident of the demand of Atilla on the Roman Emperor for tribute. The reply was, say to Atilla we have plenty of iren and plenty of gold toe. Frompism of the property of the demand of the Union. (Applause.) He went on to defend the principles of our constitutional liberty, and urged the strengest measures against the hydra of treason and secsesion, holding forth the loyal men and women of North Carolina as examples of true particular, worthy of imitation, and exhorting every one to do their best for the relief of the brave hearts now suffering for our country's unity.

Dr. Hessin was next presented, and made a brief speech, in which he attacked the institution of slavery as a great anachronism that was out of place and out of time in the nineteenth century. (Applause.) It was the most vindictive system in the world. He knew nothing in ancient history to be comrared to it in afrocity. And yet there were those who were not satisfact with praising it, but even ventured to say it was of Tivine institution. (Applause.) He was done but had to say stree he received a letter from Berlin informing him that, not long ago, at a patilic festival held in Berlin, an American figures unfuried, and the people greeted it with such a ch

# IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

EXPEDITION AGAINST COLUMBUS\_A BAT-TLE PROBABLY GOING ON. Camo, Nov. 7, 1861.

The following is a special despatch to the Chicago Even-The expedition which left here last evening, and the destination of which is supposed to be Columbus, is having a warm time. Heavy cannonading has been heard here for the last few hours. We are expecting moment-

arily to hear of the capture of Columbus The Louisville Journal is credibly informed that in the

#### within the last four or five days, have stelen or seized rom six to eight hundred wagons NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROF.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7-1 P. M.
The boat from Old Point has just arrived. She experienced a heavy gale in the bay, had some of her opportunity works damaged, and lost a large anchor.

The S. R. Spaulding has not yet returned to Hattera

She brings to tidings of the great fleet. There had

THE FUNERAL OF COLONEL BAKER AT PHILADELPHIA.

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1861.
The body of Colonel E. D. Baker, who fell at the battle of Ball's Bluff, arrived in this city at two o'clock to-day, and now lies in state at Independence Hall. A great co the Paltimore depot, and one of the most sudendid dis-

The procession moved up Broad street headed by detachment of police, a Home Guard band playing the dead march, and General Pleasanton and staff, a company of City Grays followed, and afterward two regiments of Home Guards, 1,600 strong, commanded by Colonels Rickel and Dare. The colors of the two regiments were tied in crape, and the soldiers carried reversed arms. Colonel Gregory's regiment, 600 men, followed, and then came Captain Hicks, of Baker's brigade, and a deen participants in the fight at Ball's Bluff. A second band, playing a mournfuluir, and a detuchment of Gray reserves immediately proceeded the following patitionerers, all of whom fought side by side with Colonel Baker at the time of his death:—

Lieutenant Thomas Rush, Lieutenant Trimble, Corporal

whom fought side by side with Colonel Baker at the time of his death:

Leutenant Thomas Rush, Lieutenant Trimble, Corporal Lewis Page, privates H. C. Clinton, F. F. Bardine, Henry Megoe, James Culligan, Henry Saikeld.

Then followed a hearse with white and black plumes, drawn by six shony horses. The coffin of Colonel Baker was draped in the American flag. Major General Patterson, Brigadier Generals Cadvallader and Riley and Colonel Patterser, with the City Grays, the Mayor of Philadelphia and the committee, consisting of Messrs. Hanagan of San Francisco, Wallace, of Washington Territory, and Baman, of Oregon, with Elwaker's regiment of reserves and an immense conceurse of citzens, brought up the rear.

The procession in this order marched up Bread street, and over a delegated route, until it reached Independence Hall, where, amid profound silence, the body was borne into the chamber and laid upon a bier of black velvet, previously consecrated as the resting place of Ctay, John Quincy Adams, Greble, and a host of others.

The procession is the features of the deceased dimly appeared.

After a time, when everything had been arranged, a motley throng of citizens, not of the most orderly description, passed into the hall, looked at the corpse, and went out by a temporary flight of steps placed by a window.

The flag in which the coffin was wrapped had been pre-

sented to the municipality by a mechanic of San Francisco.

The throng continued to pour into the hall until dark, and the City Councis, that were in session above, adjourned at an early hour to meet on Friday morning and proceed in a body to pay their respects to the dead.

The body will remain in the hall all day on Friday. Two of Colonel Baker's sisters, named Corrie and Schultz, will accompany the remains to California. They are both residents of Philadelphia.

The streets through which the procession passed were crowded with spectators.

Thousands of people this evening visited Independence Hall, where the remains of the honored dead have been placed at the feet of the status of Washington.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR TREASON.

CLEVELAND, Ohlo, Nov. 7, 1861.

Matthew F. Maury, of New Orleans, was arrested here to-day by the United States Marshal. A large number of letters to parties in the rebel States were found in his